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SUNDAY. : : MARCH 10, 1878. THE DAWN OF PROSPERITY.

In every part of the country the people seem to be inspired with confidence. This is murderer or ravisher on the very scene of his essential to the revival of trade and general crime and in sight of his victim. It disposes business activity. Out of the long discussion of the worst case in a single hour. All this and agitation, it is generally believed that a is true. But still society cannot be rude and true solution of the financial question will be refined at the same time; it cannot be bardiscovered and that a system will be organ- baric and civilized, too. If it insists on enized which will meet, the wants of the peo-ple and give the country the largest possible tle and complex organization, it must accept prosperity. The final question must be set- the disadvantages also. If it provides comded in harmony with the wants of the peo- plex laws, it must submit to them. For barbarple, including the industrial as well as the ism in one form begets barbarism in another wealthy classes. The want of a stable, just A general resort to lynch law in all cases and equitable system is felt, as never be- that seem to deserve it would reduce us to ore, in every part of the country. Nor the condition of the natives of Australia or is the agitation now going on the result the Makololo of Southern Africa. We have of the mere unrest of the masses that can provided courts for the trial of offenders and be directed by the demagogue with fair the punishment of crime, and we have depromises, or the communist with wild, crazy clared these courts to be the very best agenhomes. It is possible that a majority of cies for the work that can be devised. They, the people may not know precisely what will may not always do their work well; but that meet the condition, but they are not wild and is not more their fault than the fault of the not to sacrifice their best interests for a pet theory, and they are too determined and radical to be satisfied with less than what will give the country permanent prosperity.

At least, the interest is general, deep, and they are too determined and produce whatever the wants are sufficiently conservative discreption. If the community in which they exist. If the community in which they exist in the solution. If the community in which they exist in the solution in the court in the cou fanatical; they are sufficiently conservative community in which they exist. If the comhad down. Nor will old precedents, its duty in furnishing an active, vigorous, however venerable, satisfy the people. What and healthful public opinion as the regulator the past has established as true will remain, of its criminal tribunals, and there will no but the practice of other nations in measur- be any occasion for lynch law. ing all values, by a gold standard, will not necessarily satisfy us. Fundamental princi- MEXICAN TRADE AND A RAILWAY ciples and financial axioms will continue, but the American people are sufficiently independent and intelligent to devise and waved in every port on earth, and American organize a system of their own that will shipping aroused the envy and admiration of meet their wants, and, if necessary, revolu- every civilized people on the globe. All that tionize the venerable usages of olden times. is passed—our own ports are crowded with As a matter of fact, the nation, by its highest | foreign vessels, and in proportion as our shipcourt, has decided that it has the right to ping has ceased to take our surplus products make money out of paper, as well as of gold abroad and bring the foreign surplus to us, and silver. It was, in a past generation, a we have become poor, until the beggar banker, issuing bills that were legal tender haunts our streets and the tramp carries terfor the payment of all debts. And during ror into our highways. Our very neighbors and since the war, its promises to pay are on our own continent are supplied by ship received by the people everywhere as money. ping from Europe, while our own mariners And when the United States bank was suffer for want of employment, and our shipbroken up, and a resort was had to State builders become victims of poverty. We banks, while we called it specie payments, manufacture, but we have no outlet for our we had only eighteen dollars in specie to one goods; we want a thousand necessaries our hundred dollars in paper. As a matter of own land does not produce, but as we cannot fact, we never have had specie payments, but get what we have to sell to those who would have transacted a large proportion of our buy, we cannot buy from those who business with paper. It has been safe in the would sell, and the would-be buyer past; it is safe to-day. We may have a meas- and the would-be seller each suffer ure of value, made of paper, that is just as because they cannot get rid of what they permanent and true in fact as one made of have too much of, and procure what they gold or silver. We may not satisfy other na- have too little of. So our mills complain. tions by this system, but we can secure our our foundries languish, our artisans starve for own prosperity. We lead them to-day bread, and our agriculturalists starve because our inventions and skill in manufac- they cannot sell the grain that makes the turing articles of practical use in the bread. Our next-door neighbor, Mexico, has ecessaries of life, why not in our financial a population of ten millions. Twenty years system? It may horrify a goldite to find the ago American merchants, with American armer measuring the value of a bushel of ships, did a large trade with that country, but corn, or of a pig, or of a cow, by a green- blundering and selfishness has restricted the back, and the mechanic the value of his day's building of American ships, which has rework by the same piece of paper, but what | duced American carrying facilities, and tohas served us well may not be so wonderfully day our once flourishing trade with Mexico. course we have already brought the green- largely have increased, has fallen off until

PROM MEMPHIS.

The time was when the American

which, in the natural course of things, would

less than one-fourth of the Mexican trade is

quarter of one per cent., with a fair prospect | carried on American bottoms. More than

that it will very soon equal in value the gold one-half that trade is now done by England,

dollar. Why not trust it in the future? The the rest by Germany and France.

experiment of paper money has been tried These nations can cross the Atlantic

and been successful. The country has been and "head us off" with our next-door

prosperous, and the "hard times" to-day are neighbor. Ought not every American to

contraction that has been going on under the this? Ought we not to blush, too, to com-

direction of the money power to enhance its plain of bad trade when our own acts, our

back to par with gold, within one and one-

mob can with impunity take the law in its ous change that has taken place? We want mob can with impunity take the law in its own hands, courts of justice will soon be dispensed with, and society will lapse into pensed with, and society will lapse into pensed with, and society will lapse into precious metals, while Mexico wants our cotton models in every town, and you will in your time see the fruits, in the adanarchy and barbarism. The people of Ten-nessee and Kentucky, during the past two plements, machinery, and other articles, yet of perfection that can never exist without an which should be frowned down by good citizens. Lynch law made its appearance in
Iowa twenty years ago, but it seems the people of that State are the first to bring to punishment the outlaws, as will be seen by the
following statement of facts: About eighteen

the benefit of all this and to carry on a commerce that can so easily be made our own.
We do, or permit, the stupid and foolish and
wrong things that lead to the Mexican wants
being supplied by European markets, then

we complain and mourn and grieve years ago a murder took place in Tama counover our bad trade. There is one sity, who undoubtedly possess capacity that
the offers us opporneeds but cultivation and development to sety. Iowa, by lynching. Two brothers by the thing at this moment that offers us opporcounty. They were horse-thieves and desper- The Sapp bill in congress proposes to build a adocs. They had often been captured, but railroad from Memphis to the Pacific, passas often escaped punishment by the assistance of their friends, or breaking away from their regions of the Rio Grande. That would imguards, until it was generally agreed and understood all through the country that the first parties who captured them and got them in their power must hang them. Leonard M. Small and one Clingman, both and M. Small and one Clingman, both the country between the country that the side stopping the incursions along the border, and this opportunity ought to be seized, so that one step, at least, might be taken the stand most in need of knowledge in the arts. If in Europe, surrounded as they are by monguards, until it was generally agreed and un- mensely increase our trade with Mexico. beofficers of the law from Des Moines, captured our resources, stimulating enterprise, furthese two Bunkers at or near Toledo, and nishing employment, and so banishing the started back with their prisoners. They re- curse of bad trade. turned, however, in a day or two to Des Moines without them, but with no very satis- A PRESIDENT WITHOUT A PARTY. factory explanation. The bodies of the two Hayes is in the attitude of a cashiered genoutlaws were found hanging to a tree in a eral without a command. Both parties dislittle grove, where, it is claimed, Small and own him; neither claim him. He is in har-Clingman lynched them. The sheriff of Tama | mony with his cabinet: has the support of the county proceeded to Des Moines and arrested office-seekers who have received appointthem, but their friends got the prisoners in ments, but tike all renegades, he is powertheir possession and allowed them to escape. less for good. The Baltimore Gazette says: Clingman has never yet been heard from, but "Hayes cannot command the indursement of Small, after wandering about among the a single Republican organ, a majority Repubwestern Territories till within the last two or lican following in either branch of congress three years, and thinking that after so many or the undivided support of the party in any years he would be safe, especially when he State of the Union, while the Democrats who had the sympathy of the whole people, re- at first were inclined to sustain him in his turned home and quietly settled down on a reform pretensions have withdrawn their enfarm; but last fall a sheriff of Tama county couragement in disgust. The political desuddenly appeared with a warrant for his ar- moralization which has resulted from a sinrest, secured him and took him back for trial. gle year of his administration is actually The trial has been hotly contested, and elicited | more serious in its effect upon the Kepublican the deepest sympathy for the prisoner, party than was the defection of Andrew who is spoken of as every way an honorable, Johnson, for while it as sharply anhonest and hard-working man. A week ago tagonizes the President it does not Small was tried for the lynching of the Bunk- relieve it of responsibility for his conduct. ers, and the jury returned a verdict of mur- There can be no doubt that the Republicans der in the first degree. This verdict has pro-duced the most intense excitement, and no-Democrats if they could, but the latter are as sensation in the church, and a woman fainted. thing but the clemency of the governor can unwilling to own him as the former are eager save Small from the gallows. Acting under to disown him. Meanwhile he sits upon their the sanctity of an oath, we cannot see how shoulders as heavily as did the Old Man of the governor of Iowa can pardon Small, who, the Sea upon the unlucky Sinbad. On the for his right to the pew. without passion, deliberately and premedi- eve of an important election in New Hamptatedly nurdered the Bunkers in violation of the law. It will require the conviction and execution of half a dozen men like Small to dent in open letters to the quet, 28@31c, unit check the growing disposition of the mob to means of widely-c take the law into their own hands, Lynch of others decli-

the place of law and order. Lynch law re- exceptions the main efforts of the party leadsolves society into its original elements for ers seem to be directed toward effecting a the time being. It is like martial law, in one | political separation from the present adminisrespect; it sets all other laws aside, and while tration." it lasts, reigns sapreme over life and liberty. For the Sunday Appeal.]

A Pica for Art. directed to specia cases; but what is there to As writing is not taught to those only who prevent a form of violencejwhich acknowling an essential part of general education, so edges no limits to its action but these imis drawing equally important to others be-sides professional artists. To write—to draw a form or figure that shall be recognized as posed by itself from directing its terrible forces upon all objects? The mob that plays the representative of a letter or work-is one thing; and to be able to design, draw or restricted as to numbers. It may be comwrite such forms upon principles of accuracy—to understand the art of writing—is another. Thus it is, also, with drawing, anposed of ten persons or one hundred, or one thousand, or one hundred thousand; and if other mode of expressing ourselves, not less one hundred men may hang a horse-thief, useful or necessary than that by letters or and one thousand a negro ravisher or a brutal murderer, what is there to prevent a hundred thousand from overturning a State? Besides, the business is open to all. If ten honan art to be acquired. Any one can make something on paper to look like a tree, a cotest citizens may organize to hang a horsethief without judge or jury, what is there in tage, a road, a brook, or a mountain; but art goes further, investing nature with charms logic to prevent ten horse-thieves from organoften more impressive than the reality, even to the comprehension of the most simpleizing to hang an honest citizen by the very same summary process? There are many minded cow-boy, who may have gone that cases of lynching where the violent punishroad, and waded that brook a thousand times, ment seems so well suited to the crime that unconscious of the beauty that surrounded him, until thus developed to his intelligence the community has no heart for condemnaand appreciation by the hand of art. tion. It saves the cost of trial-and the has ever hesitated to teach a child to write costa of criminal prosecution are because it was not intended he should be an multiplying at rapid rate; it saves the risks author? Hew many regard the art of drawing as being of no practical importance, as a branch of education, to any but professional artists, and consider it, in its most favorable of defective indictments, judicial rulings favorable to the criminal, insufficient prosecutions, bribed and sentimental jurors and light, as a mere accomplishment-a pursuit the other avenues of escape which so many only for a man of leisure? The resources of our schools are often exhausted in "finishguilty prisoners are constantly taking ading" our youth with "every accomplish-ment," laid on so lightly that for all real and vantage of. It avoids delays and imprisonments. It gives the community, or a portion of the community, an opportunity of wreakterings of languages, living and dead, are heaped upon them, while the great universal ing its vengeance on the offender while its blood is hot, and sometimes of executing the language, the language of design, is forgot-ten, or only thought of in the production of some huge "castle and ruins, with a man, and a boy with a stick, and a dog," painted by the teacher, under the scholar's direction, to hang in the parlor as the veritable first and last and only production of the latter, who at once acquires therefrom an or-acular authority in all matters connected with the fine arts, and leaves ad-

miring friends in wonder at what "he might have done had he not given it up." t may be said: "You have never begun. It is not only as a beautiful accomplishment or a source of amusement for leisure mo-ments, that the art of drawing and painting should be cultivated. It has its practical with which nature abounds, and spreads a charm around every object of God's beautiful creation, unfelt or unknown to those who have failed or neglected its cultivation. It does more-it gives strength to the arm of the mechanic, and taste and skill to the pro- very successful experiment. ducer, not only of the embellishments, but mind, and were it taught betimes, or even encouraged to trace these impressions, there

language of design. As in other arts and studies, all cannot expect to be equally per-fect, so all cannot expect to rival the master spirits in art. Of the thousands who delight hemselves and their friends in music, how ew have composed an opera, or even achieved the composition of a single air? Yet what would the world lose were none to attempt the cultivation of this refined and charming accomplishment but those who devoted themelves exclusively to its pursuit? Were mua business of their lives, even they would find few to admire and sympathize with them in their greatest pro-ductions, for want of taste and understand-

ing. The manufacturers of Europe are draw-ing closer and closer the connexion between the artist and the workman. At first they borrowed aid; now they are acquiring knowledge for themselves. For the promotion of on the continent, under government protec tached to their existence as a measure of national policy. The influence of these it became a subject of alarm to her statesmen. All the capital, energy and strength, the superiority in material and mechanical rivals. As the voice of one man, her me-chanics and manufacturers confessed the truth, and demanded protection from the government—not by tariffs, but by education.

our markets, to the detriment of our own

enterprise, and politicians have con-vulsed the land with schemes and of taste, on most unfavorable grounds. The spirit of independence that will one day cover the western continent seems not as yet to have entered our workshops. We are, in this respect, still a colony of Europe; borrowing and adapting, but doing nothing for ourselves; waiting for every novelty to cross the seas to imitate it, creating wants by reproduction, and burdening society by anti-American tastes and caprices, instead of supown bad legislation, our own interference with commerce, the obstructions we ourselves have placed in the way of prosperity, or the facilities we have refused to an exchange of commodities have alone caused the mischievous change that has taken place? We want

England, France and Germany are allowed intimate connection between them and the art of design. There are those of another llowing statement of facts: About eighteen | we complain and mourn and grieve | of health and life, too many are tempted incure respectability and support. The natural refinement and fertility of the female mind renders it a fruitful field for cultivation, and

ion of ages, it lessly We must learn to think, and feel, and do, for ourselves. We must begin and and when a storm strain was rehearse carry out a new system of education in this acter of our people, so evident in everything else, will be made available to the cultivation of national taste in art and the just appreciation of the sublime and beautiful.

A Fight for a Pew.

Toronto Globe: A singular pew case has occurred in Carleton, New Brunswick, re-The regulations of the Methodist church there require that the owner of a pew shall, when desiring to dispose of it, first of-fer it to the trustees of the church. Mr. Browne lately sold his pew to a Mr. Saunders without going through the above formality. The purchaser was allowed to hold the pew, paying the regular dues, until he neglected to occupy it. Then the trustees tendered to him the price he paid for the pew, which was not accepted. Thereupon the trustees leased it to one Clark. Saun-ders asserted his right to the pew, and, on coming to the morning service with his wife ast Sunday, and finding the pew occupied by Clark, who refused him admittance, took of his coat and attempted to force an entrance Mrs. Saunders clambered over the back of the pew and sat down, and Saunders tried to Saunders was finally persuaded by the trus-tees to retire, and at the door was arrested by a policeman. The matter was settled next day by the prisoner accepting thirty dollars NIGHT sweat and coughing can be cure by the "new principle, new way," Dr. J. H. M'Lean's cough and lung-healing globules. It most truly cures coughing, hoarseness, sore throat and consumption. Trial boxes,

N. Pattison, the pianist, is entitled to the Strew, medical director of the asylum; Commissioner Brennan, City Chamberlain Tappen, Police Justice Flammer, Messrs. M. W. Walt, T. D. Wilson, W. J. Drake; and of the musical guild, Mr. A. E. Stoddard, Miss Annie Borie and Miss Rosetti. The instruwords. To draw a horse that shall not be mental masic was furnished by Mr. Pattison mistaken for a man, is one step; but to draw a horse with all his just proportions and dedevelopments, movement and expression, is

The experiments began with the application of the musical remedy to the most stubborn chronic cases in the asylum. The first patient introduced to the musical influence was ne who has been for nine years in the asylum under treatment for chronic mania. From her admission the probability as to her cure has been unfavorable, and the frequent recurrence of violent paroxysms has given no reason to change the unfavorable expecta-tion. Yesterday she was in one of her vio-lent moods. Mr. Pattison first exhibited a eroic dose of Beethoven's Funeral March. Under its solemn and tranquilizing effect the atient grew quiet in one minute and began twenty when she was first introduced to the mu-ic, and at the end of the first minute it had noticeably abated in frequency, although the exact pulsation was not recorded. minutes passed, and she became violent again. Pianissimo passages of the music were then played, and she became so quiet practical purposes of after life they are as that she chatted somewhat intelligently with valueless to the possessor as to society. Smatdred. Other music of a livelier sort caused a swifter pulse and less rational behavior. The verdict of the doctors was that she was a good subject for musical treatment when adinistered in doses intelligently given. On he whole, the experiment as to her was not The second experiment was upon a wom

considered satisfactory, although on a previ-ous occasion music had lowered her pulse from one hundred and fifty to eighty. of thirty-five years old, who has been in the asylum three years under treatment for chronic mania; probability for recovery very doubtful. The woman is violent at all times, and yesterday added profane abuse to her habitual manifestations of insanity. She is also subject to nervous trembling. Mr. Pattison began a plaintive nocturne by Chopin her pulse was wiry, but became fuller uses in every occupation of life. It opens to all inexhaustible sources of utility, as well as pleasure; practices the eye to observe, and the hand to the tranquilizing effect, and after such the hand to record, the ever-varying beauty familiar airs as the Old Folks at Home and John C. Sleeper, or as he is known now, John Home, Sweet Home, her skin became warmer, S. Clarke, the famous comedian and brotherand her nervousness passed away. The woman was sent back to her quarters without the strait jacket in which she had been brought to the hall. This was regarded as a Number three was a noisy, incoherent and

Before abusive before, and an interval of good-na- theater. we knew our A B Cs, we could tell a man from a dog by the picture. The impressions of form are the first made on the infant took great interest in Kathleen Mayourneen,

A victim of temporary mania and incipien

melancholia, aged forty, and three years un-der treatment, was passive, and noticed noth-ing when introduced into the temporary inic-room, still her pulse was very excited he music so charmed her that when she wa leased from the experiment her pulse had ttained the comparative quiescence of eighty-

wo, whose chronic mania, it was thought, could not be alleviated. Under previous musical trials her insanity took a religious character. She then fell upon her knees and prayed vehemently. Yesterday the same tunes that had before awakened her intelligence again produced the same effect. The improvement discerned by the expert lay in e circumstance that she refused to kneel. I will not kneel unless Mr. Cook is here, she said, and so she prayed standing. Cook was her pastor. She is a German man, and the music that stirred her so sisted of familiar German tunes. By far the most interesting experiment was upon Martha Porter. She is comely, about

Her legislators saw the evil, and at once applied the remedy, by the establishment of government schools of design. While foreign arts and manufactures have inundated our markets, to the detriment of legislators as the evil, and at once applied the remedy, by the establishment of cholia. No treatment effected any change for the better in her downcast expression and voiceless apathy. Her natural cravings were gratified in the perfunctors fashion of seemingly hopeless melanched. tomaton. She has been subjected to the musical treatment with the most honeful results vulsed the land with schemes and plans, and measures of protection, all seem to have lost sight of one of the great and primary causes of the evil—the want of artistical education. They are want of artistical education. They are colossal commissioner, Thomas S. Brennan. wery genius of all arts—is utterly neglected.
While it is so we must compete with the old world, especially in the production of articles sioner. She occasionally replies to question addressed to her by others than the commis

upon cases of dementia complicated with a condition resembling catalepsy. Both pa-tients were totally indifferent to external contions. As is usual in the cataleptic trance, experimenter, there it would remain so, despite sun, wind, or the contact of anything that would ordinarily close the eyelids invol-untarily. To all intents and purposes, excepting that they existed, they were dum-mies. Mr. Pattison closed them with the Rhapsodie Hungrois, and afterward with the Cradle Song. Their pulses changed from eighty to eighty-four, and the temperature showed marked improvement, although the cataleptic condition was not removed.

The experts summarized their conclusions 1. Instrumental music has in some cases temporarily good effect, which varies with the the temperament of the patient. ities granted, music tranquilizes the violent, soothes the nervous, makes the stolidly mel-ancholic chatty, cheerful or disposed to weep, he latter being regarded as a symptom

2. That, in all probability, these effects of music may be made permanent by continuous treatment adapted to the individual cases, administered in properly-regulated doses.

By far the majority of the patients were the victims of stolid, apathetic melancholy, which masked their faces impenetrably at first. Here and there were noisy, chatty or turbu-lent maniacs, but they made only an insig-nificant showing among the mass of hopehas been found necessary to make art a com-mon education, how much more essential is it here, where there is little or no encourage-where there is little or no encourage-even a more powerful effect. Very few even of the most apathetic remained unconcerne carry out a new system of education in this respect, and once placed in possession of a beginning, the energy and independent charmany teeth. They had caught the very spirit of the music and were its subjects. Fol lowing this were marches and martial-mus under which a number of the patients be came almost too excited to restrain themselves, although they were not violent. They were let down gradually from this state of exultation by dancing music and other light music until it was thought safe to try the effect of singing. Mr. A. E. Stoddard sang to his later days was a Baptist preacher.

Rev. Mr. Bellew, the finest elocution of the first elo an audience as quiet and attentive as he could desire The Jolly Raftsmen, and he could desire The Jolly Raftsmen, and in encore, The Heart Bowed Down. The lunatics applauded him to the echo.

After the Postilier Walts by the control of the pulpit is much due to what the After the Postition Waltz by the orchestra Miss Annie Borie sang first Pattison's Waltz Song, and, in response to an encore, Beware. The patients received both songs enthusiastically, so much so that the orchestra was prompted to try the soothing effect of the medley, Echoes of Killarney.

The concert proper was ended by Miss Rosetti, who sang a waltz and Ave Maria, with

setti, who sang a waltz and Are Maria, with such expression that the patients became wildly clamorous for a dance. The indulgence was granted, and after the seats had been removed the floor was crowded with dancers. Jigs and polkas put life and mettle into heels that had not kept time for years before. Old and young, the hysterical and the melancholic, the violent and the stolid, quadrilled and waltzed in ecstasy of excitement for half an hour. Finally, at the order of Dr. Strew, they paired off and marched to their wards without any demurrer or manibeir wards without any demurrer or mani-The Boy's Thirst for Knowledge

MEMPHIS APPEAL law must be abolished. The crime is multi-plying its examples and increasing its audacular undertake an unpopular defense of the President's policy, and with a few unimportant the strange Effects That Singers and train." "The engine makes them." "The engine makes them." "What engine?" "The engine in front." "What's it in front for?" "To pull the ident's policy, and with a few unimportant train." "What train?" "This one." "This The Strange Effects That Singers and a Band Produced on Lunatics—

Merry Patients on Blackwell's Island, Who, an Hour Before, Had Been Dull, Sad, and Maniacal.

New York World: The experiment of medicating with music minds diseased was tried for the fifth time in the Blackwell's Island asylum for lunatics yesterday, and Mr. J. N. Pattison, the pianist, is entitled to the "Whose boy?" "My boy." "What questions?" The conductor came through just then and took up the tickets, and the train credit of originating the plan. The experimenters included, besides Mr. Pattison, Drs. George M. Beard, M. A. Wilson and W. W. as the lady jerked the youngster off platform, was: "What conductor?"

OUR OWN. If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind,
I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you heedless pain,
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We may never take back agair. For though in the quiet evening
I may give you the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain at the heart should cease
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!
And hearts have been broken,
By harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can ne'er set right. We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own." the best.
Ah! lips, with curse impatient!
Ah! brow with that look of scorn!
'Twere a cruel fate,
Were the night too late
To undo the weak of the morn.

FOOTLIGHT MEMORIES. some of the Curiosities of the Mimic Stage-Who Some of Our Great

Actors Were, and What they

Have Risen From.

There is no profession in which genius or even ability will assert itself in spite of all opposition more than on the stage Adven-titious circumstances can do but little for actors. They are the public's servants, and their rank is fixed by public opinion. Most of them have risen from low estate, and the following recollections of the origin of some of them will be interesting. "Honor and fame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

negro minstrel show; admission, twelve and a half cents. Clarke was on one end and Booth on the other. The latter was then a fine banjo player. David Garrick was in the liquor business

Tyrone Power, the great English actor, was a ballad singer on the streets before he went

taken into the presence of so many strangers, but under soothing music she forgot her self-consciousness, and her pulse gradually sank in frequency from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifteen, below which no music could reduce it.

The Edmand Kean was the first entertainment alone. Edmund Kean was the greatest of English actors. His right name was Carey. The king of tragedians made his first bow to the public as a pantomimist and dancer.

Edwin Forrest, the greatest of American It is at this point that the curtain is drawn actors, was once a leaper and tumbler in a circus. When a young man he started out with a dramatic company that broke up somewhere in the south, and he joined a circus. When a young man he started out with a dramatic company that broke up prehend it, and before which imagination itself becomes distracted with horror and

cus to get through.

N. M. Ludlow, an actor and manager now eighty-three years of age, was a dry goods merchant. He is engaged now in writing his remainscences of the American stage.

John M'Cullough, one of the greatest of our living actors, began life as a gas-fitter.

John Lester Wallack was an officer in the our living actors, began life as a gas-fitter.

John Lester Wallack was an officer in the British army, although born in New York in 1818. At sixty years of age he still plays young men's characters.

Lawrence P. Barrett, known then as Larry

Brannigan, began life as a bell-boy at a hotel Frank Mayo, whose right name is Maant at San Francisco.

James S. Hackett, the great "Falstaff," kept a dry goods store at Utica, in New York State, where he failed in business. He then married an actress named Miss Le Sugg and went on the stage. He made his first reputation in Yankee characters. Dr. G. R. Spaulding was a pharmaceutist at Albany, New York. He went into the circus business with Charles Rogers. After making money at that he became a very suc-

cessful theatrical manager.
Dolly Davenport, whose real name was A. D. Hoyt, was once a clerk in a jewelry store.

M'Kean Buchanan, a fine actor, was a sugar broker in New Orleans. Barney Williams, or Bernard O'Flaherty. was a regular gutter snipe in New York when a boy. His principal occupation was setting up ten-pins in an alley near the East

fore he drew audiences as an actor. Ben De Bar once earned his living by singing ballads and dancing in Dublin. Lotta, or Charlotte Crabtree, made her first appearance before the public at a con-cert show in a cellar, known as a dive, in San olic priest.
Gabriel Ravel performed in the streets and gardens of Paris and passed around his hat

or coppers.

McKee Rankin was at one time a clerk in a dry-goods store. George Jamieson was a cameo cutter before he became an actor.

Harry Palmer was an usher at the New
York Academy of Music, and Harry Palmer was in the clothing trade. Dan Bryant, whose proper name was O'Brien, when a boy, danced for nickels on Billy Emmerson's name is Redmond; he began life as a newspaper boy.
John T. Ford, the successful manager, was at one time a bill-poster for Kunkle's

Joe Emmett was a house-painter, and Joe Nagle a sign-painter.

Harry M'Carthy, known as the Arkansas comedian, was an upholsterer before he went on the stage. He wrote the words and music of the Bonny Blue Flag. trolling actor in the small towns of Great a telescope, and gave the people of New York a peep at the moon for five cents.

John Collins, the Irish comedian

W. B. Leake was a boiler-maker. Tom Maguire, the well known California manager, was a hack-driver.
W. B. Florence B. Florence, "Bardwell Slote." Mighty Dollar fame, was once a cigar-manufacturer. His name is Conless. Joe Wheelock was a sailor. Edmond S. onnor and James Scott were both tailors. George Wilkes first studied law. He was admitted to the bar, but afterward became a local reporter. He is now editor and proprietor of Wilkes's Spirit of the Times.

Charles Eaton studied law with Ben Web-

W. E. Burton and James Murdoch

The stage has furnished the pulpit with ome eloquent preachers. Rev. Sidney Carey was an actor Rev. S. Coan, the eloquent New York rine, was on the stage.

Rev. John Parsons was a comedian; before that he was a blacksmith. Sheridan Knowles, actor and dramatist, in great tragedian taught him. Charles Matthews, the one now was educated for an architect. His father did not want him to be an actor, but, as Charles says, the old gentleman ought to be

Detroit Free Press: Yesterday, a ragged, shivering middle-aged man called at a house on Sibley street and asked for food, but the dy of the house called out: "Why don't you work for your food?"
"I would if I knew where I could find work," he promptly replied.
"There's a place down town where you can saw wood and earn your dinner," she con-That seemed to stick him for half a minute, but he finally said, with great solemnity:

"Madam, let me state a parallel case.
There is a place in heaven for you, but you don't want to die till you are driven right

THE HOBBORS OF VIZA. Unparalleled Atrocities Committed by Circassian Cut-Throats - Eight Hundred Greeks Penned Up in a Cave and Killed

with the Fames of Brimstone. Constantinople correspondence of the London Daily News: The discussions in the Turkish chamber of deputies with regard to the massacres of Greeks in Viza and its neighborhood have been of the warmest character. Petraki Effendi, the representapart. The only denial which has been given

to the facts stated is by Mustapha Bey, who stated that "the religion of Islam does not permit the perpetration of the acts imputed to the Circassians. Therefore, as Mussulmans, they could not have permitted them." Whether they were committed by the Circassians in any other capacity than as Mussulmans, Mustapha does not say. It is fair to add that the great majority of the members of the chamber, Christians and Moslems alike, joined in the demand for a strict investigation, and for the punishment of the offenders. I had prepared summary of the facts set out in the debate in the chamber, but at the last moment have received a statement, evidently compiled from official sources, and embodying the report to the Greek patriarch, which sets out the circumstances more fully than the report of what was said in the chamber does. This will give a notion of the renewal upon the Greek population of eastern Rumelia of what aroused the indignation of Europe

when committed in southwestern Bugaria.

THE DESCENT UPON VIZA.

The following is the account forwarded us oy our correspondents:

'On the twenty-second of January the commander-in-chief, Mehemet Ali Pasha, coming from the localities north of Adrianople, passed through Viza at the head of an army of thirty-two thousand, and stayed in the town one night. The inhabitants spared no gave orders to the civil governor of the town remain constantly there, protecting the life, honor and property of the population, and not to leave the place unless such circumstances should arise as would render it appossible for him to stay. The inhabitants, aboring under great agitation, owing to cerain rumors which had reached them of attacks and raids committed elsewhere by Cir-cassians, warmly begged of the pasha to leave in the town a small detachment of his force to guard the country, and, in case of the dead bodies of their fellow-villagers of any such detachment left behind might ultiders to halt wherever their presence might be required, and to which he requested the inhabitants to show the same courtesy that they had shown to himself and his army, and provide the provisions they would necessarily require. The same things were repeated to

prepared such a quantity of bread and provisions as would have sufficed for the require-

their houses. In the midst of the refugees, following in the wake of Mehemet Ali Pasha, and who, since the day before, had been conas an improvement in her condition. She took great interest in Kathleen Mavourneen, became quiter and more tractable, and went back to her cell in a quieter humor than she had shown for months.

The fourth subject was a woman of twentyeight, who had been afflicted with puerperal mania for a year. She was violent on being a ballad singer on the streets before he went on the stantly passing through the town, there suddenly appeared, coming toward Viza, a large body of armed men, consisting entirely of BASHI-BAZOUKS, ZEIBEGS AND CIRCASSIANS.

Not the slightest suspicion of them entered into the minds of the population. On the English stage, and was the first man stantly passing through the town, there sudthese savage hordes of marauders, without a single word of explanation or warning, fell like hungry wolves upon the unprepared and tract from the mouths of their victims such a confession. Massacres, murders, tortures, mutilations, rapine, pillage, fire; such was Frank Mayo, whose right name is Ma-guire, was at one time a waiter in a restaur-seized, insulted, and ultimately tied on piles of wood and burnt alive. would have preferred, were the option left to him, to put his eyes out, like Œdipus, rather than see his daughters, innocent young girls, sacrificed before his very sight, at the altar of dishonor, and trodden under the heels of shame, he being expressly made to stand by and witness with tied hands and feet, the dreadful sight, God only knows with what unspeakable agony.

The daughters of the greater number of fam-

ilies, as also many married women upon whom the savages had satiated their most brutal passions, have been carried off, and nothing has been ascertained as yet as to their fate. Until late at night the firing of musketry coninued with unabated fury, and the num-

in the streets and within the houses increased The plunder was being continually broug out and laden on carts and horses, and bent did the savage marauders seem to be would no longer hold, being already over-laden, they threw under the wheels, and, passing the carts over them, broke them to pieces. The roofs of houses were pierced who, in the hope of escaping the general massacre, had fled to the tops of their houses, the sacred edifice itself was profaned by being turned into a stable in which these monsters tied up their horses. The cathedral, church and buildings, after having been pillaged, were set fire to and burnt. Owing to the frenzy with which they have the cathedral and the higher's broke into the cathedral and the bishop's palace, we had come to think that they must have also laid murderous hands upon our respected pastor, and that, in addition to the numberless other victims, we should also have tuous and distinguished metropolitans of the orthodox church. Fortunately, however, his eminence happened at the time to be staying at Medea, one of the three cathedral the will, undoubtedly, of Divine Providence, saved from that hurricane of murder and and peaceful citizens, women, children, none

were spared, but either PUT TO DEATH BY TORTURE, eard, from which it appeared that the savages must have returned to Viza for the pur-pose of completing the work of the preceding which soon became a whirlpool of flames and smoke, while they rushed toward the moun-tains, where a few of the inhabitants had a roof over their heads, without food of any

TREMBLING WITH COLD, HUNGER AND FEAR The father, the mother, the children of one and the same family, no longer recognizing one another, are, in a sepulchral voice, and with bloodshot eyes, asking each other whether their husbands, their mothers, their children; if any one has seen or heard of them; whether they are alive or dead From Viza the wilds bands betook themselves to the villages of St. George, St. Jo Pinaca, Tchakli, Karaki, Serai, You Mukriatissa, Asranyo, Toprika, Ahmet I Messina, Tsiikoi and Tchogara. Matrocities, new scenes of pillage, rap murder, and devastation, occurred at each

to have befallen not only the villages belonging to the "czar," or circumference of Viza, numbering a population of some twelve thousand souls, exclusively Greeks, but also those belonging to the "czars" of Medea, Pyrgos, and other "czars" appertaining to the "sandjak" of Rodosto; and furthermore, according to information received theses belong. to information received thence, those belong-ing to the "sandjak" of Adrianople. About ese, however, I can give no details, as the telegraph communication has been largely interrupted on all sides, and not one of the

affrighted inhabitants durst come out of the

lair into which he has crawled seeking refuge.

THE CROWNING HORROR. About the following, however, most hor rible, abominable and unheard-of crime, in tive of Rustchuk, has taken the most active itself a colossus of savageness, a whole abys of atrocity, I have most authentic and relia ble information, though, for the sake of hu manity, I should have been glad were it oth erwise. It appears that the inhabitants of the village of St. George, eight hundred souls in all, Greeks entirely, flying before the Circassians, who had attacked and destroyed their village, managed to hide themselves in a large cave near Kara Dere. The Circassians, ever thirsting for christian blood, were scouring the country in search of victims, and finally fell upon and discovered the place of refuge of these unfortunate people, and immediately tried to effect an entrance the cave. In this, however, they were baffled, the entrance to the cave being well guarded and bravely defended by the refugees. This show of resistance on the part of the people, and the fact, perhaps, tha three of their number were mortally wounded by the shots fired from within seemed to exasperate them the more, and after two or three further attempts to effect an entrance, but without success, they determined by any possible means to put im-mediately to death those within. They accordingly set to their infernal work, and b neans of crowbars they ultimately succeede in opening a hole on the roof of the cave through which, without loss of time, they proceeded to pour a large quantity of brim stone and asphalt, to which they set fire by firing their guns through the hole. As a consequence, the inside of the cave was in a pains or money in providing for the comfort of the general and his army. Before taking his departure on the following day, the pasha

DYING OF SUFFOCATION,

and the souls of eight hundred martyrs fied almost simultaneously toward the foot of the throne of their creator, the Almighty. Out of the eight hundred who entered the cave, only eighteen were saved, almost by a mir-acle, having on first entering the cave, taken their stand at the furthest end of it, and having, after the Circassians had taken themselves off, exulting no doubt in their abominable work, come out of that need, be there to repulse any possible attacks on the part of marauders. The pasha, however, refused this request on the ground that mately have its line of retreat cut off, adding that there were other detachments coming after him which had orments coming after him which had orcarried off by Circassians and bashi-bazouks; countless women were dishonored and after-countless women were dishonored and afteras to that of their husbands; the fathers had lost their children, the mothers their daughward tortured to death; while parents, seeking in agony for their children, were seized, despoiled of their property, and shot in cold blood. It becomes impossible to de-scribe at length the atrocious deeds committhem by the officers who passed through on the following day. The inhabitants, exclusively Greeks, immediately set to work and ber of young girls that were carried off. No of the massacred at Viza has not been as vet exactly ascertained.

> THE BIGGEST STATUE. Hell that has Not Been Rung in

Twelve Hundred Years.

Ktoto, Japan, December, 1877 .- We ar now in the heart of Japan. This city was for many centuries the mikado's capital, and un-til ten years ago, when the overthrow of the shozun left the capital of that ruler de facto open, its greater advantages led the mikado tal, at one time with a population said to have been two million, is now reduced to one hundred and fifty thousand. I arose early, walked out at a side door of the inn, and found myself in one of the approaches to a Shinto temple. I was almost under one of the granite tomi, or monuments. This one is about sixty feet high, and four stone lanterns at the corners of the square are of great size, and older than any I have yet seen. Just as the sun was rising above the eastern hill, I watched the men and women as they came in front of the open temple door, and threw their offerings in. Then clapping their hands they fold them, bow the head in devotion, and go away to the duties of the day. For a moreont, the control of the snews of war or the means for political intrigue would continue to be drawn. Therefore, they looked on the disturbance of affairs in Spain as the long hoped for opportunity of putting in practice the cherished design of revolution and the expulsion of the Spaniards. Among day. For a moment the temple was desertull to the rising sun-the temple faced the south—he went through the same votional exercises that I had I had just longer, bowed seen, but he remained with his head to several temples situated on the hillsides, on

the east side of the plain on which the city is spread out. The oldest and largest is known as the Chionin, and belongs to the Joudo sect. It is very large, measuring in its front over two hundred feet. This sect never paint their temples, and this one presents a dreary aspect of weather-stained wood. Its age is given as two hundred and seventy er one destroyed by fire. Stone steps lead to the bell-tower, where hangs the great bell, said to be the largest in Japan. It is sounded only on the twelfth and twenty-fifth of each month. It is suspended about eight feet from the ground. The metal at the rim is eleven inches in thickness. We saw another temple, resting on granite supports, on the ground, near where it fell. The bridge leading to a mountain temple is of great beauty. It has two arches, and each arch double; one trade, is of cut granite. In strong contrast with their religious establishments is the architecture of the town. These streets are narrow and unpaved, the houses small and squalid, and poverty is written everywhere.
We have just returned from a visit to Nara,
one of the old capitals of the empire, distant
about thirty-six miles. We drove at
a brisk trot for an hour before a break oca brisk trot for an nour before a break of curred in the line of houses, when we crossed a branch of the Uji river, by a bridge about a thousand feet long. We entered a long street of what was once, a thousand years ago, a is covered, wherever we went, with walls and pavements as indestructible as the hill itself now covers the site of vast temples of woodbroad avenues, whose rocky pavement was worn smooth by the feet of devout pilgrims before Christ was born. Here was erected, twelve hundred years ago, the largest bronze figure the world has ever known. four hundred and fifty tons, and the-third temple now covers it, without apparent injury to the immense statue. We went around it, but could form no estimate of its size. Our minister at Tokio told me that it was sixty feet from the seat of lotus leaves to the top of its head, and that a man could climb through tion. The atrocities committed here are, I am afraid, without a parallel. Respectful and peaceful citizens, women, children, none A great halo of gilded wood sets off the dark features as they are revealed in the shadows of the roof. To-day we rode to Lake Bewa, shot or mutilated. The hands of a sick and along the great Tokaido. The road is about

dying person, who was being carried to a twenty feet wide, well macadamized, with Mussulman house by a Turk, were cut off. the inevitable walled ditch on either the bands of Zeibecs, bashi-bazouks and Circassians came the gypsies, seizing upon everything that the others did not consider travel, many cattle, and a few horses laden them everything but ind worth carrying off, and completing the work | with goods of every description. of plunder and devastation. Even the very tered the town at the south end of the lake, the same month a congress of representatives pared with the "good old times" of the past mats of the houses were carried away. On the following day, from early morn until night set in, musketry fire was continually we ascended them, found ourselves on the plateau excavated in the side of the mountain, and turned to look upon the largest pose of completing the work of the preceding lake in Japan. It is sixty miles in length, day. They plundered again the houses and but narrow at the south end. It is surroundshops, seized upon everything that could be ed by rich alluvial lands. Our guide next arried away, mercilessly put to death all | led us to see a bell, which he told us had not he inhabitants—men, women and children—been rang in twelve hundred years, and that they could lay their hands upon, and pointed to a small wooden building at the head of a flight of wide stone steps. nanaged to escape, and whom they now high, with a bad crack, which seemed to have sought out, their thirst for christian blood not being yet satiated. About one-half of the pooplation of Viza, consisting entirely of Greeks, some at the point of death, others already dead, are lying about in the streets temple that once stood where it now lies.

For five hundred years its tones floated over who managed to escape to the mountains are still wandering there, in the very heart of winter, almost naked, with bare feet, without trophe, and twelve centuries have passed. the placid lake, and called the people along trophe, and twelve centuries have passed. A Clear Case.

San Antonio Express: A few days ago lawyer of this city filed a petition in the dis rict court, in which the plaintiff is an old Mexican woman. The district court, as usual, wanted security for costs.

Said the lawyer: "She is not required to give a cost-bond. She is a pauper, and will make an affidavit to that effect." "Why, she used to own real estate," "I know she has got nothing now," retort-"Have you collect "You bet I did." "It's all right then; I am sati pauper now," sighed the clerk.

THE CUBAN WAR.

Succinct History of the Struggle for Freedom-Heroic Efforts of the Insurgents to Gain Their Cause-An Honorable Peace at Last.

New York Herald: The long and bloody

strugrle waged for the independence of Cuba since the autumn of 1868 has come to an end

by the surrender of the insurgent forces, in-

duced by concessions on the part of th

Spanish government, which many are dis-

posed to regard as worth all the efforts made to win them by the Cubans. However, when one reviews the story of the nine years war, and counts up the losses sustained both sides in men and money, besides th enormous damage inflicted on the island by the destruction of property and the suspen-sion of production, the mind becomes filled with horror at a policy of selfishnes which made such sacrifices necessary be fore the ordinary forms of a popula government were conceded to the unfortu-nate inhabitants of the devastated island. If Spanish pride is satisfied with the measure of success which has crowned the desperate war of repression waged against the Cubans, Spanish vanity is responsible for all the horrors of that war, because if it is deemed honorable and just to grant the privileges now conceded to Cuba after the struggle, it was sacre of the Virginus's crew was taken adequally just that they should have been granted in 1868. In this war Spain has won, perhaps, a slight material advantage, but at insu the expense of a moral loss which she can ed. never hope to recover. Indeed, her hold on the Antilles has been loosened through her fortunate men of the Virginius, was recalled the Antilles has been loosened through her own fault, and the near future may wrest to Spain, but rewarded there for his butchfrom her altogether the fair jewels of her crown in the West Indies. Regarding the was fought at Palo Seco, in which the Spancondition of Cuba after the war, it must be conceded that if she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to attain indeduced that it is she has failed to pendence this time she has demonstrated that her people are capable of great and heroic efforts, and the lesson learned in misfortune may prove of incalculable advantage to her when the hour of success arrives. A leap from town of Bayame, and in July negotiations slavery to liberty must be made through the flames of a fire that purifies the vic- for a settlement, but came to nothing. torious nationality. The conditions under From that time until the end of 1874 contorious nationality. The conditions under which the Cubans commmenced their efforts were unfavorable, in as much as they had to deal with the question of slavery as represented by a preponderating section of the population, by the empirical treatment which applied questionable remedies only locally, applied questionable remedies only locally, but left the great area of the evil practically untouched. They had to liberate the slaves newed his offers again and again. Cespedes' without being able to control them in a state | death was a tragic ending to a patriotic caof ignorance and freedom, and when their own numbers were reduced in the struggle with the Spanish army their ranks were necessarily recruited from a source which could not possibly add to the moral strength of their cause. Hence even success had its dangers for the thoughtful section of the Cuban patriots, because with it they would find themselves face to face with an element of this he has been seconded by General Marpolitical force of their own creation, but which they were by no means certain of controlling for the good of their country. Possibly considerations of this kind had weight in the Cuban councils when Spain offered her terms of peace. The self-government which has been conceded must be regarded as for the | preservation of order. time being preferable to the state of anarchy that would probably arise when the patriots found themselves in a minority presence of the emancipated field hands ber of young girls that were carried on. It less than six thousand carts were laden with plunder and young girls. Three hundred of the population of Viza are lying about in the Domingo would be repeated in Cuba, and the country liberated from Spain become a the country liberated from Spain become a ments of double the number of the forces expected, and, having got everything for their
reception ready, waited for their coming like
hospitable innkeepers, at the very doors of abolished on her soil and political sobriety practiced under the new forms of her government. When the Cubacs frame and resociety and the encouragement of industry, they lay the foundation on which they can easi-

> THE WAR IN CUBA. The history of nearly ten years struggle which commenced at Yara on October 10, 1868, is one of the deepest interest. The events that immediately preceded the out- -a State, be it remembered, as large break have a close connection with the conthe leading spirits in the insurrectionary movement were Carlos Manuel Cespedes, Francoise Aguilera, Manuel Aguilera, Belisario Alvarez, Vincente Garcia, Donato senting a local revolutionary junta in the eastern department of the island. The information regarding the principal outbreak having reached Havana, an order was sent to Manzanillo for the arrest of the conspira-tors. But a friendly governor of Bayamo gave them timely notice, and they escaped. Early in October it had been determined to teenth, but the action of the Spanish government seems to have forced the insurgents to commence on the tenth for the now histora few hundred poorly-armed followers the brave Cespedes took the field, and won his first success in the capture of the town of the insurgents. He commenced operations by making a final tender of terms to the patriots, but failed to make any impression on dred men, chiefly made up of volunteers, but counting a few regular troops. He was at-tacked between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and left his dead upon the field. He finally reached San Miguel, after a harrassing march of five days, during which the patriots hung on his flank and rear, cutting off many of his men. Increasing his force to four thousand men he reached Bayamo, after a series of bloody checks, only to find the place burned and abandoned by the Cubans. In other parts of the eastern department the progress of the Spanish troops was continually being checked, and Colonel Acosta z Alvear was defeated by the patriots at Las Yaguas with heavy loss. On December 26th General Quesada succeeded in landing a cargo of arms, and took of the insurgent army of Cama-guey. Lersundi, the Spanish captain-general, made great efforts to

of the United States, but it was made against the wishes and without the authority of Pres-ident Polk. but failed, and retired to Spain, being suc-ceeded by Captain-General Dulce. Toward the close of the administration of Lersundi, the volunteers in Havana perpetrated a wholesale massacre of the innocent persons at the pretense of avenging an insult offered to the everybody wealthy, reduced rents, cut down Spanish flag. The organization of these corps of resident Spaniards created a condition of affairs that rendered the negotiations | the price of flour, doubled the price of wheat gents wholly fruitless. In February, 1869, captain-General Dulce sent commissioners to the Cubans to open negotiations, offering ject." "Hard times" is (or "are," how is them everything but independence, but met with no encouragement. Toward the end of about "hard times" of the present as comof the revolution met at Camaguey, and the first act of the new government then organ- may be), no more hard times. There will be ized was the abelition of slavery. General Ruloff, a Pole, with seven thousand insurings bank defalcations. Why should a man gents of the villas, was successful in several battles with the Spaniards in February, 1869. On April 11th Cespedes was formally elected president of the Cuban republic, and General Quesada commander-in-chief of the army. In the meantime Valmaseda—called the "tiger"—issued a general order that ev-We ery male over fifteen years of age found in looked in through wooden bars, well worn by curious visitors, and saw supported on a strong wooden table a bell about four feet house on which a white flag was not displayed should be burned, and that all women and children found alone on their farms should be removed, if necessary, by force, either to Bayamo or Jiguani. Important landings were made of arms and men during May, one under Rafael Quesada, and the other under General Jordan. The first reached its grandeur. Already we grow aweary of this destination without molestation, the latter was attacked twice, but repulsed the Span-iards and reached the Cuban camps. The command of the Army of the Oriente was given to Jordan, who afterward succeeded Quesada as commander-in-chief. In August, 1870, Mr. Fish, the United States secretary of state, proposed terms for the cession of the island to the Cubans, but the authorities at Madrid declined to consider them. Gen-eral Caballero de Rodas succeeded Dulce as captain-general, arriving in Cuba in July with reinforcements equal to thirty thousand men. De Rodas not proving to be popular with the volunteers of Havana, was superseded by Valmaseda in December, 1870. The rule of Valmaseda has been stained by the cruel murder of eight medical students for a so-called political demonstration at a cemetery, and by the issue of many harmous ord.

were in general carried out to the letter by the willing volunteers and military officers. He was succeeded in 1872 by Ceballos, and in 1873 by General Pieltain, who tried to open negotiations with the insurgents on the basis of Cuba remaining a State of the Spanish republic. This offer was, however, declined, and the operations of the patriots pushed vigorously westward into the central department. In November, 1873, Pieltain was superseded by General Jovellar as captain-general, and Cespedes gave gave way to Ca ros as president of the Cuban regulitie. From October, 1868, to the end of 1873, Spain lost sixty-eight thousand out of eighty thousand troops she had sent to Caba, exclusive of her losses of resident Spaniards, and in the first three years, ending October, 1871, over seventy million. The destruction of sugar estates and other property continued without interruption during all this time, and fighting was of daily occurrence on the lines betw the opposing forces.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR AND OTHER EVENTS. The reader will remember the excitement created in the country on the arrival of the news of the capture of the Cuban steamer Virginius off Jamacia, and the subsequent shooting of her passengers and many of her crew at the slaughter-house in Santiago de Cuba. Coincident with that massacre was an attack by the insurgents on Manzanillo, and also the battle of La Zanja. The horror vantage of by General Quesada to appeal to General Grant for belligerent rights insurgents, which, however, were not grantinsurgents destroyed a large number of plantations throughout that district. In February the decisive battle of Maranjo was were reported as being again in progress Jovellar, who set at once to work in a system tinez, who, although nominally in command of the army, took an active part in the ne-gotiations. It is to be feared that the volunteers of Cuba may not immediately accept the peace terms, but the power of the government will undoubtedly be exercised for the

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

How a Faithless Commissioner Adopted the Rio Grande Instead of . the Sierras.

KIRKWOOD, January 25 .- In the Globe Democrat of a few days ago I find the follow "The New Orleans Ficayune calls the Ric

Grande 'a narrow, crooked nuisance, across which a man may throw a stone with a possible chance of hitting a patriot and making war with Mexico.' Why, then, not abolish it as a frontier line? The Sierras, not very many ly erect a nationality which will command the consideration of the world. Then independmiles distant, would be a far better line of demarkation. The river itself has, since 1859, ence will become, in reality, the blessing with all the sacrifices that may be made to win it. and more particularly since 1872, proved totally inadequate to the protection of Texan It would be good for humanity, it would be

Spaniards love to call old Spain. The revo-lution of 1868 promised great reforms on the Peninsula, but the Cubans possessed a deep and burning hatred of Spain, had no faith whatever that the benefits to be enjoyed by them out of existence as neighbors.' Those views were entertained by Presiden Polk at the time he directed the treaty with Mexico; but through the faithlessness of his structions were disregarded, and the treaty tween the United States and Mexico. Sierra mountains, from where they are high, with the eastern face an almost perpendicular wall for nearly six hundred miles, to Saltillo, from which point they bear to the is Monterey, capital of the State of New Leon. Starting at Tampico, on the gulf, and at the mouth of the Panuco river, and run-Bayamo, on the eighteenth, and of the citadel on the twenty-second. A Spanish force of eight hundred infantry with cavalry sent under the command of Colonel Quiros to relieve Bayamo was entirely defeated by the Content of the sea, and are very narrow and difficult to access. It will be remembered that Nicholas P. Cubans. After this success a republican government was formally organized under Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, marquis of Trist was sent by President Polk as a commissioner with General Scott's army. Mr. Trist was implicitly instructed by the President Polk as a commissioner with General Scott's army. fixing a boundary line without the conser and approval of Major-General Gideon commission from the President, as confiden-tial commissioner, to act with Mr. Trist, and instruct im hin making a treaty with Mexico. the discretion of the commissioners the questain chain to a point where its direction would lands. Mr. Trist wholly disregarded the in-structions and wishes of the President, and he was reca'led, but disregarding this, he followed the Mexican authorities into the interior, and without consultation with General ing of Chapultepec, he made and signed the treaty of Guadaloope Hidalgo, establishing the Rio Grande as the boundary. It is true

that the treaty of Guadaloupe

afterward ratified and approved by the senate

and corn, we alone, in all this jubilee of hap ject." "Hard times" is (or "are," how is again. Never. There are (or is, as the case run away with other people's money now, have to saw his own wood; wood-sawyers all too well heeled to work for money. (We saw our own wood now, but for slightly different reasons than those set forth in the preceding sentence.) The millennium is only about three weeks away, as nearly as we can judge, and the peaceful appy millennium is no kind of a circus fo the newspaper. No more grumbling- No more excuses for not paying bills. Too much jingling money; we tire of the enervation and lassitude of luxury and wealth. Take it away. Take it back. Take away from our short, ambitious life ten thousand years nerveless, sordid, passionless, money-glutted self-content, and give us one day of bracing. tingling, rare, magnetic, Arctic poverty. Give— (Ah, thanks. A closer examination